



Coming forth
 The war of the
 lands
 Feeling eternity
 Is nearly at hand
 Fighting the
 battle
 In water and
 wood
 The cries of the
 fallen
 Are
 misunderstood
 Too much more
 And we are all
 toast
 The war is
 reveled
 And hated by
 most
 We stand up tall
 And begin our
 cry
 We want peace
 Why should we
 die?

NO. 1
 05/04

THE PRAIRIE FIRE

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The Prairie Fire is a bimonthly zine produced in part by the Dakota Activist Musician Network <http://sdradicals.org>, and compiled from materials submitted by people in South Dakota and the surrounding region. It aims to be an alternative medium for writers and artists in our region. The zine is available online at <http://prairiefire.sdradicals.org>.

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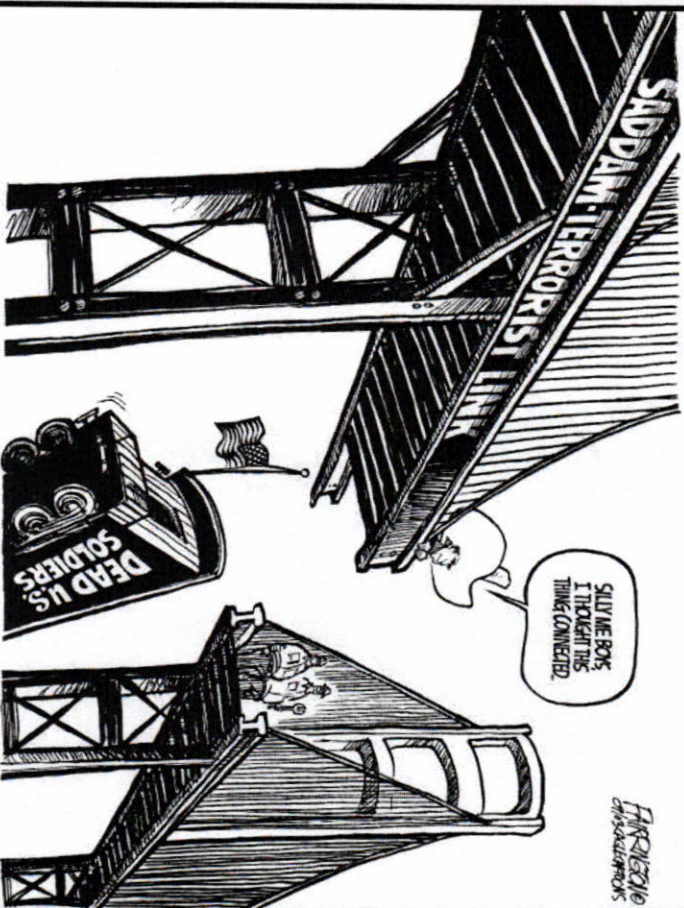
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At the risk of alienating current historical conceptions, Leebaert concludes that the heightened hysteria held by the United States prolonged, if not maintained, the Cold War at its dramatic, costly, and "ruinous level" (641).

Clearly, the Cold War cannot adequately be described in military terms alone. There is much social history that is important to shaping the view of the United States during that period. James A. Monroe, in his book *Hellfire Nation*, stresses the overall moral tradition ingrained into the United States psyche and therefore fresh in the minds of our governmental policy makers. The Cold War certainly embodied this sentiment of moral superiority over that of the communists. Fear of communists in our midst ran deep. This panic left behind a powerful central government to grow alongside F.D.R.'s welfare state. Also, "an urge to bolster the nation's moral fiber going back to the old virtues got [...] buried in the popular culture. Instead, the old Social Gospel was drafted for a new job: saving the world for democracy" (Monroe 378). Hence, the United States was locked in a "titanic moral contest between good and evil" (Monroe 380). John Foster Dulles as Secretary of State put it bluntly in 1954 that "There can be no coexistence between the free world and the Communist world." Dulles added that merely containing Communism was "tantamount to sin" (Monroe 380). These statements shed light on what the United States, embodied by its governmental rhetoric, felt was not only their tradition but their responsibility to God and country.

(TEXT CONTINUES ONLINE @ <http://sdradicals.org/news/ignore.htm>)



... continued from page 6

For instance, when either Russia or the United States had disputes with the actions of Afghanistan prior to the ascension of the Taliban, these concerns were not expressed. The policy of arms sales trumps other concerns, especially humanitarian. Security and power in the realist foreign policy construct are paramount.

Militarism is central to the realist construct and a working definition is necessary to delve into the literature and thought behind political decision making. Essentially, militarism is any given nation's policy of embracing and intensifying the pursuit of military technologies and strategies. This happened extensively during the Cold War. Nuclear weapons received very high priority in both the United States and Russian governments. The nuclear arms race, held up by the theory of deterrence, flourished despite the need for resources in other areas of governance. Deterrence is the pinnacle manifestation of power politics. It poses rival states against each other in a never-ending race to the top of military superiority. The ultimate goal is to have the capability to destroy an entire nation so that the nation in question will subsequently not attack the stronger nation. The weaker nation will be deterred. Unfortunately, there is no top. There is no end to the gathering of military power, and as a result vast amounts of genius and resources are consumed if not wasted entirely. Theoretically, the United States survived the Cold War because of its superior nuclear force over the slightly weaker nuclear force of Russia. Apparently, if one's home nation has the greatest capability to destroy the planet, then that country is truly the safest from serious attack. Primarily, a large nuclear force is meant to deter an attack by other states with weapons of mass destruction.

Early in the Cold War, improvisation was the chosen method of governance as foreign policy had to evolve out of the remnants of the WWII landscape. Soon after, however, improvisation became an excuse for misdirection when the improvisation did not turn into simple self deception. Leaders were deceived by ingrained misconceptions of military importance, strengthening the American moral fiber, and the ubiquitousness of war. Cold War historian Derek Leebaert maintains that leaders and intellectuals, for their personal and military reasons, were caught up in the self-promotion that stemmed from elaborating the faddish policies that represent "crisis management" government (640-641). Those high up in the State Department have little reason to deviate from realism when realism is already accepted and profitable. Realism was thoroughly strengthened by the Cold War era, as both Russia and the United States were engaged in what Leebaert calls "history's two worst cults of state worship" (xv). Undeniable belief in the state is central to supporting the global power arena framework. Meaning, if the public is willing to spend billions on nuclear weapons and believes for whatever reason that this practice is justified, then the practice will continue. The elites had no reason to deviate from Cold War militarism, because it was not only acceptable but also personally advantageous.



broken peasant

six ways out of the factory:

- 1) go to prison
- 2) become too much of a drunk to work
- 3) get crippled)
- 4) go insane
- 5) die
- 6) a miracle happens

three possible miracles:

- a) win the lottery
(become a nouveau riche liberal capitalist)
- b) meet a millionaire who loves me for the pig that I am
(become a housepet)
- c) revolution

(become a soldier)

ignore the lessons, repeat the past kingypsy

Terrorists are reminiscent of enemies the United States has faced in the past, and blanket statements such as "you are with us, or you are with the terrorists" seem vaguely familiar. The epithets directed at those that lived behind the Iron Curtain were equally divisive. Rhetorical assertions by the political elites, as displayed by the atmosphere and language of the Red Scare, painted a picture of the world scene. The Executive Branch of the Federal Government attempts to simplify and articulate foreign policy through its use of rhetorical statements and press releases. All the similarity between past enemies and divisive rhetoric begs a question. Is the War on Terrorism the new Cold War? Clearly there are vestiges and coincidences that few can deny. Goals such as human rights, belief systems, and overarching militarism continue to be exercised and concretized. Similarities can be examined by displaying United States foreign policy from the end of WWII until the present.

Therefore, it is my approach to look at the events after WWII in three separate and distinct eras: first, the Cold War, which stretched from the end of WWII until the Berlin Wall fell in 1989; second, the 1990's, a distinct era of supposed change and moderation, both in military and humanitarian terms to compare to the realist past; and thirdly, the current "New World Order," articulated by rhetoric of the 1990's, and all at once upset by terrorist attacks of September 11th. We are currently within this third era, encompassed by the phrase "War on Terror." Exploration of the fundamental premises and attributes of these three eras clarifies whether policies and attitudes have changed over the course of more than half a century or whether the United States foreign policy goals

There was adequate evidence to support this position.

In a number of states important strides had already been made toward the restoration of white rule and most responsible leaders were willing to end the Klan activities. However, the Federal Force Act, martial law, mass arrest, and the growing disapproval of responsible citizens were necessary to bring the Klan to an end, with only a few exceptions, by 1872. As General Forrest testified later, the Klan had been, in the eyes of most Southerners, basically a law and order organization. It had been formed and perpetuated to guarantee the South a way of life that was rapidly disappearing. The Klan's former leadership asserted that it was a law and order movement because it was directed at the restoration of the proper order.[5]

Through the late 1870s and the 1880s, remnants of the Klan remained in the Deep South as a fraternal order. Then in the 1890s the growing fear of the alien and the supposed threat of the foreign born began to be felt. Many believed that the basic fault of all their domestic problems, from the industrial wage-price structure to political instability and anarchy, was the ever growing numbers of foreign born citizens. The aliens, for instance, were recruited as "scabs" to keep wages low and were taking over much of the western land. The undesirable aliens were at the root of many anarchistic activities such as inciting rebellion and bombings. In 1901 President William McKinley was killed by a self-professed anarchist who spoke with a foreign accent.

This growing fear of the foreign born caused a revival of nativism. Nativism has been defined by John Higham as "an intense opposition to an internal minority on the grounds of its foreign or un-American connections." [6] The nativistic movement became largely an anti-alien, anti-Catholic, and anti-Semitism movement. The membership was recruited from the white, native-born, small town oriented, Anglo-Saxon Protestant who claimed to be protecting the traditional American values.

(TEXT CONTINUES ONLINE @
http://www.geocities.com/crazyopolala/pahasapa_KKK1920s.html)



A Ku Klux Klan parade in
Rapid City during the 1920s.

Ku Klux Klan in the 1920s: A Concentration on the Black Hills

by Charles Rambow

*Reprinted from South Dakota History-SD State Historical Society
and Board of Cultural Preservation Qtrly Winter 1973*

The Ku Klux Klan dates back to the period of hostility and complex confusion that appeared as a result of the Civil War. The Deep South was everywhere a scene of desolation. Physically the South had been ruined. Its few factories had been destroyed, its railroads torn apart, its cities gutted by fire. The land between Washington and Richmond was described as a desert. The most pathetic victims of the war, as always, were the people; many of whom had been reduced to begging for shelter. It was in this environment that a number of secret societies began to appear; variously known as the Pale Faces, the White Brotherhood, the Knights of the White Camillia, and – most famous of all – the Ku Klux Klan.[1]

This most notorious secret society had been formed at Pulaski, Tennessee, in December 1865 when six young men decided to form a club to alleviate their problem of idleness and to find amusement. They could have chosen almost any name for their group, but ended up using the Greek name for circle "kuklos." [2] They began to meet in secret places, to put on disguises, and to engage in much horseplay, which was a satisfying escape from the problems of the day.

The members soon discovered that their appearance had an unexpected effect upon the local Negroes and capitalized on it. They looked quite grotesque in their costumes and hideous masks. They rode through the countryside mounted on horseback claiming to be the dead soldiers from Shiloh who had recently risen from hell to return to keep the Negroes in their rightful place. The time was "rotten ripe," [3] it seemed to most whites, for the development of the Klan as a means to control the newly freed Negroes and their northern friends.

In April 1867 a collection of former Confederate soldiers, officers, and politicians met in Nashville, Tennessee, to form their movement and to provide a specific direction. Former Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest was chosen as the first Grand Imperial Wizard. At first their principle weapons were persuasion and fear, but inevitably varying degrees of violence were enlisted. The Klan throughout this period remained very much in the hands of local leadership with only nominal control held by Forrest and other national leaders. The rapid rise to power and the growing use of terror and violence led to an increasingly amoral attitude among many members.

By 1869 the Klan was both externally very successful and internally in a great deal of trouble. The quality of the members began to decline as the better citizens became disillusioned and dropped out to be replaced by the more lawless elements. It was impossible to retain control of an organization that was largely composed to autonomous units dedicated to the use of force. By January 1869, Imperial Wizard Forrest ordered the dissolution of the order. His explanation was that the Klan had become perverted in some localities and that public opinion was becoming unfavorable to masked orders.[4]

and interests have remained fundamentally the same. Thus, by delving into rhetoric and subsequent actions of the Cold War and Post-Cold War world, I will argue that the War on Terror is in fact the new Cold War with carefully crafted rhetoric that serves to mask the actual desires of foreign policy actions.

Siobhan McEvoy-Levy's book *American Exceptionalism and US Foreign Policy* provides a basing model that explains, "A rhetoric and theme-centered approach, when used in conjunction with established foreign policy process models, may be a valuable tool for explaining and understanding United States foreign policy" (1). This is important because the intellectual community supports comparison and contrast to develop hypotheses surrounding global politics. Also, the rhetoric or theme-centered approach uses specific policy rhetoric to create classes of political thought and evaluation. This ensures not only the prospect of predictability of future events, but also that past policy directly impacts and directs current policy. For example, Henry Kissinger articulated the power politics relationship that the United States has embraced since the Cold War. His rhetoric of power politics, or the realist paradigm as it has come to be known, resonates in minds dedicated to foreign policy stronger by the day. That Henry Kissinger still has an effect on the foreign actions and value systems of the State Department would not be a leap in logic. His original theme with expanded rhetoric can then be interpreted on a theme-centered approach to isolate certain periods of policy for discussion and comparison.

According to McEvoy-Levy, rhetoric is the result of many factors, "such as changes in the international distribution of power, bureaucratic infighting, the personality and experience of elites, and competition and coalitions with other rhetorical and policy entrepreneurs and policy networks both domestic and extra-national" (2). The purpose of the Kissinger example is to demonstrate that rhetoric follows determined themes. The notion that personal interests greatly affect the decisions of policy makers aids the evaluation of the actual reasons for foreign conquests. Just as Kissinger has affected the State Department, George Bush Sr. as former CIA director would have a separate rhetorical view as President than that of former Governor Bill Clinton. It is this difference of rhetoric and policy action that is paramount to dissecting world policy and determining what the administration did that is in contrast to past administrations.

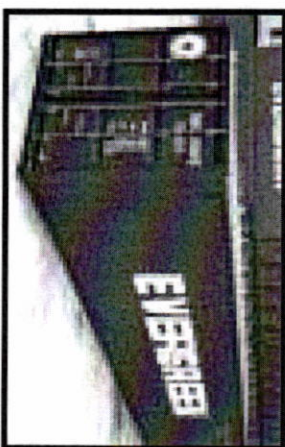
The Fellowship of Tim 18

pack of broken cigarettes I found on the floor of one packed tight vessel.

Ricky, our overtly proud ignorant truck driver, excitedly relates that when "you open the door on one of

these fuckers and you smell the stench of death, that's when you know you got a body."

I hate opening and working in these tomblike structures that could very well be the next people movers in the looming holocaust that our nation garners.



The International Organization for Standardization certified a shipping container that travels through worldwide seaports, rail yards, and highways and has become a steady part of my daily routine. It's an ugly fat slab of metal whose contents are always haphazardly thrown about during the sea voyages and loading procedures that christen them.

Before the containers and the huge pneumatic lift systems that handle them were introduced, the importing of products was left in the literal hands of a tough breed of longshoremen who manually transported goods from the dock to the massive barge cargo holds. By the late 1960's, the longshoreman were displaced by shipping container technology.

The railway truck drivers who deliver the product CANS to our warehouse talk about the prospect of finding dead bodies or unleashing a foreign born virus while I snap the lock with my bolt cutters and open the heavy swing doors.

It happens sometimes. I haven't had the chance to experience anything more humanizing than the

Dale Tatum, in his book *Who Influenced Whom?*, asserts in his preface that, "Power, especially military power, was the cornerstone of American foreign policy during the Cold War." That said, analysis of the Cold War is necessary as a background to establish an empirical base of history. Foreign policy during the Cold War remained remarkably the same, and this is best proven by defining and asserting the realist construct. Tatum defines the realist paradigm as: "the belief that outcomes in international politics are determined by the distribution of power. According to the tenets of realism, a country's superior military power will allow it to prevail over another country [. . .] Thus, contemporary political science often resembles military science" (Tatum xv). This connection between political ideals and military enhancement is very important because it confers the ubiquitousness of the military subculture both to the lives of everyday Americans and to the overall political mind. Along the same lines, it proves exceedingly difficult to drastically alter policy decisions because it is relatively impossible to think in terms of a world without war. Tatum implies the impact of militarism on the United States and our foreign policy between nations. Militarism encompasses more than actual conflict fighting. Arms races, both conventional and nuclear, also play a great part in gathering global military prowess and hence projecting that power in the global arena.

One way of projecting power is through arms sales. During the Cold War, the United States sold arms to strategically located Third World countries. Tatum cites The U.S.'s pressure on East Africa, notably the countries of Kenya, Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia, designed to enhance American security in regions such as the Indian Ocean, the Suez Canal, and the Persian Gulf region (Tatum 201-202). This policy of influential arms sales is important for two reasons. First, the United States uses power to protect certain national interests, especially the extracting and transportation of oil. Second, a policy of accelerating the global arms race takes advantage of countries with less developed arms capabilities by creating another consumption role for lesser developed nations in a global competitive system. Much capital of a country's GDP is dedicated to enriching U.S. arms manufactures when that money could be better spent developing, for example, East African infrastructure. The old argument of bullets vs. butter comes into play here as well. Subsequently the superpowers refuse to lose this influence of arms sales even during times of dispute with Third World nations (Tatum 203).

Continued on page 18

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An Audio Version of Fellowship of Tim will be available in April 2004 and features excerpts, interviews with story players, and 4-track recordings in cassette format.

The Coalition of Child Killing

The United States has executed 19 child offenders since 1990 - more than all other countries combined. In clear violation of Article 37(a) of the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child, which prohibits the use of the death penalty against criminals who were under the age of 18 at the time of the crime, America leads a coalition of child killing. The members are China, Iran and Pakistan - the only other countries that have carried out executions of minors since the turn of the millennium.

Sadly, these countries' company has not been enough to shame the US government into abolishing the juvenile death penalty. There is strong support for capital punishment here. A May 2002 Gallup Poll reported 72 percent of Americans believed in it. The same report, however, found that only 26 percent supported death sentences for minors convicted of murder. If the public is so opposed to juvenile executions, why doesn't the government take a stand against it?

By now it should be common knowledge that the American capital punishment system is fraught with problems: it fails to deter crime, costs more than life without parole and is racist in its imposition. Since 1973, 112 wrongly accused Americans have been freed from death sentences.

You can check these facts for yourself at <http://deathpenaltyinfo.org>. There is also scientific evidence that shows juveniles lack the mental and emotional abilities of adults to understand their actions and their consequences. Physicians for Human Rights has joined the call for the juvenile death penalty's abolition.

Activists across the nation will be focusing on South Dakota in the coming weeks. There will be little rest for those of us fighting for the juvenile death penalty's abolition. We have until Feb. 24 to get SB 182 passed. Judging from personal conversations with South Dakotan friends and family, I would say the people of this state are overwhelmingly opposed to executing minors. Now this public sentiment needs to be made clear to lawmakers. The fate of SB 182 will have a strong impact on whether or not the federal government continues to allow the execution of minors. Its banning in South Dakota will be a clear message to the government that we want out of the coalition of child killing.

NOTE: This article appeared in a campus newspaper early this year. On March 3, 2004, the States of South Dakota and Wyoming became the 17th and 18 states, respectively, to have abolished the juvenile death penalty.

Stan

Old Punk's Rant

Use the anger you are given to speak, vote, write a song, buy a villager a goat, send money for a teacher's weekly paycheck in Afghanistan- all things we can do. Just do something right against all this crap which is going on.

It's hard to talk to some people, I know. Some of my best friends don't really understand (I just want to explain my feelings and not



get too wrapped up in the issues, that's for later rants). Just try to help where you can. With this in mind I would like to remind all of you who think you have to be in the military or police to be a hero or patriot that that is wrong as an American.

You have the right to express yourself, so do it... And be a real patriot for our American brothers and sisters, who want to make the world right and just.

James

My name is James. I fought in the Gulf War right after high school.

The real world is a strange enough place as it is; being a geeky half-black kid transplanted to northwest Iowa was weird for one. My understanding of the world was different than it is today due to the fact that I served my country.

The strange thing was, after being pushed through my tech training-a job involving sound of radar and missile defense-I was forced to spend a year in Bahrain. There I learned that we, the "Western world" are eating, controlling and using up the rest of the planet. You can tell that just by walking down the street in the third world.

Sometimes I think I'm lucky. Then the guilt sets in, and anger (especially after Gulf War II: The Phantom Menace). And this, I believe, is the only way to deal with our problem.

The Hunt for the Big O.

Do you remember when the female orgasm, the single most complex, elusive and erotic level of sexual stimulation was unobtainable? How about the days when motel-jack-rabbit sex took less time for a one-sided climax than it did to order food at the drive through? Fortunately, as we leave the back seat of our car, and enter into the decade of dorm rooms and studio apartments, these less-than-par sexual encounters are left in the dust. As we become more enlightened and enraptured in sex, men and women alike are learning that the quintessential element of fornication is the female orgasm. The ability to please a woman has become essential, and the inability has become a sharp dagger in the realm of masculinity.

The secret to the orgasm is not simple, especially as the female sexual liberation movement has increased the demand for perfection (Thank you Madonna!). Incorporate that with the invention of the vibrator, and the need for men

becomes questionable. As the battery levels increase, the emphasis in friction, pressure and angle has further removed sex from the art discipline and reclassified it as a science. We constantly find men nervously peeking through the latest Cosmopolitan or watching episodes of Sex and the City to gain a deeper understanding of the G-spot. (Now what was the formula again? Was that one part fore-play, two parts pheromones, three parts carnal instinct and one candle for atmosphere?)

Unfortunately nowhere will one find an instruction manual for the female orgasm. For, unlike an engine, each woman takes a special touch and a certain amount of gas to turn over. Contradictory to men who run like clockwork, women are creatures of mystery with a forever-migrating clitoris. My advice? Watch French films, practice yoga, read Kama Sutra and eat foods full of aphrodisiacs. Good luck boys, we are all pulling for you!



Dr. U.
Love

employment, and others that I cannot remember at this time. Recently the NPS, DOD, DOE, and OST proposed to amend the MOA of 1976. Instead the OST wanted their tribal lands back. NPS argued that by congressional act the south unit was now a part of Badlands National Park. To the Oglala people this was a treaty violation (1868 Treaty, Art. 12). Furthermore, NPS verbally refused to recognize the moratorium imposed by the OST at a meeting with John Steele, President of the OST. NPS plans an excavation from Aug. 12-23, 2002. NPS's interest stems from the richness of fossils in the area. As you drop over the edge of the badlands you can immediately see bones and fossils in large numbers.

For the past three weeks we have been finding remains that were halfway down from the top. With shocking reality we knew immediately that these remains were never buried and in fact may have been murdered on top and thrown over the edge. We came to this reasoning because we were finding remains mixed with horse bones. At one particular site we found a foot, an arrowhead, and horse bones mixed with the ribs of a child. We feel there is an untold story here that may equal the murders at Wounded Knee in terms of genocide and human violations of high degrees.

At this point we are continuing to keep people away from these sites as well as to continue the tokala investigation. The next update will probably be in a news packet submitted by our media staff.

Ho Le Miye Yelo, George Tall.



Tokala Ta Onakinjin Tokala at the Stronghold



Here is a recent article written about Strong Hold Table Camp in South Dakota where the Tokala Warrior Society have been defending traditional Lakota lands from development & the US National Parks Services. The lands are a burial ground for hundreds who were slaughtered in the last 1890's. From <http://stronghold.table.tripod.com/>

The area known today as the Stronghold was the place where the Lakota (Oglala) along with their allies (Cheyenne, Arapahoe, and other bands of the Titunwe) made a stand to protect themselves from the 7th Cavalry who had just murdered over 200 men, women, and children at a small hamlet that today is called Wounded Knee (Dec. 29, 1890). The geographic description of the Stronghold is unique in how easily it can be defended. There is a small opening that widens into a huge area with adjoining tables of smaller acreages. It has steep inaccessible sides that in the past may have been land bridges that were used to cross onto other adjoining tables. It was this site that provided sanctuary for all the people to gather during the day long battles occurring across Pine Ridge Indian Agency and surrounding areas after the murders at Wounded Knee. Again a tragedy occurred here at Stronghold Table and today the remains of our ancestors are telling us their story.

My name is George Tall. I am an Ikce Wicasa (common man) and am bound under the oath of a Tokala warrior (traditional police). With this as our authority we dispatched a Tokala group to protect the sacred burial grounds of our ancestors and also to investigate the burial sites.

In 1976 the national park service (NPS) and the Oglala Sioux Tribe entered into an agreement (MOA, 1976) on how to manage over 200,000 acres of tribal land (badlands south unit). The NPS never implemented the stipulations of the agreement e.g., 3MM dollar buffalo fence, Cultural center, 100% staffed by Indian

The Cleveland Plain

Dealer. 1/19/03: "The voice in the recording resembled Saddam's, but was huskier and the speaker seemed tired.

'The evil ones now find themselves in crisis, and this is God's will for them,' said

Daschle, a South Dakota Democrat."

Correction: "Because of an editing error, this story misattributed a quote from the speaker on an audiotape purportedly of Saddam Hussein as coming from Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle of South Dakota. It was the speaker on the tape, not Daschle, who said, 'The evil ones now find themselves in crisis, and this is God's will for them.' The only solution for Iraq was for 'the zealous Iraqi sons, who ran its affairs and brought it out of backwardness . . . to return . . . to run its affairs anew,' the speaker on the tape said, referring to the Baath leadership."

When death is on sale
Mothers will cry for their children
When advertising communicates
Our minds are subject to coercion

When the men in suits
Come to your door
There is no hope
When fear dominates your thoughts
It is impossible to cope

The red pill makes you feel happy
The blues pill makes you feel sad
But no one is left to feel

People scream for Vengeance
But they don't know
What they really want
So kneel to your God Greed
Pray for your sins
And take heed

Death is nigh
But all is right
As long the stocks are high

Lines on maps dictate your person
A small chemical
Defines your character
Now, what is coercion?

Man constructed its own demise
Children half torn
Lying naked on the ground
As fire reigned from the sky

This is the present
This is the past
This is the future
No more dreamers
No more dreams

OREZ

The Regulation of Language

George Orwell, in his classic novel "1984," paints a bleak picture of an oppressed citizenry that is dominated by the government's regulation of language.

Orwell goes so far as to state that such regulation of language can ultimately "make all other modes of thought impossible." It is easiest to assume that in a democracy such limitations on language would not exist; however, this notion is false.

Two of the most controversial and highly criticized pieces of legislation to be passed include the American Patriot Act and the No Child Left Behind Act of 2002. These two pieces of legislation were railroaded through Congress, at least in part due to their misleading titles.

The American Patriot Act is a piece of legislation that strips away constitutionally guaranteed rights, such as freedom from unnecessary searches and seizures and the freedom to a trial by jury.

Benjamin Franklin said, "Those who would give up essential Liberty, to purchase a little temporary Safety, deserve neither Liberty nor Safety." Clearly this is not a view that an American Patriot would have.

There is also the issue of President Bush's education reform bill, the No Child Left Behind Act. Although the legislation is undoubtedly well-intentioned, it is filled with flaws. As its title suggests, in order for a school to be considered in

**"THIS WORLD CANNOT EXIST
HALF SLAVE AND HALF FREE"**



**PLEASE HELP ATTORNEY GENERAL
JOHN ASHCROFT STAMP OUT
THAT FREE HALF!**
A MEMORIAL FROM THE MEMORIAL OF AMERICAN VICTIMS

good standing, 100 percent of all students have to meet the standards set forth by the federal government. This includes students that are so profoundly mentally or physically handicapped that they are unable to hold a pencil or read the exam.

The very same body that called for special education programs in 1975 was unable to realize that, realistically, it is impossible for no child to be left behind.

Granted, an amendment has been made to the No Child Left Behind Act to exempt the severely handicapped students, but flaws still exist, such as the abusive enforcement mechanisms, the lack of an adequate testing program and the fact that the entire plan is unfunded by the federal government.

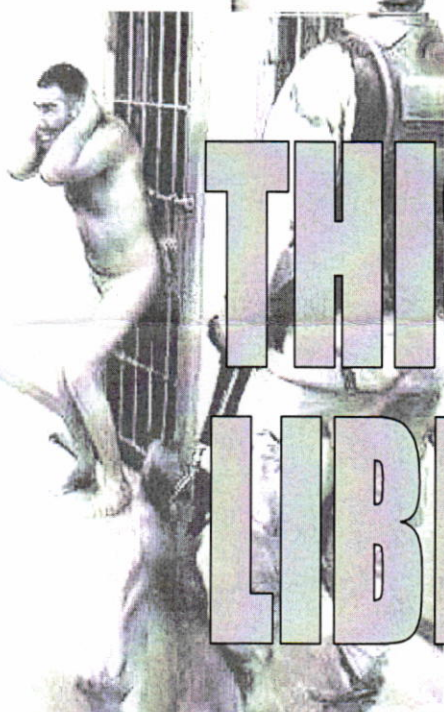
The titling practices used in both examples inhibit legislators from speaking their minds on issues. If a legislator would condemn the actions of the American Patriot Act, they could be perceived as not being patriotic or, even worse, apathetic on the

issue of terrorism. The titles also rally the generally uninformed American citizens around a piece of legislation that glosses over its constitutional infringements with a patriotic title.

These misleading titling practices have the ability to disturb democracy and undermine our nation's founding principles. It has already resulted in the removal of constitutional protections and has led to the disruption of public services.

Jonathan





THIS IS NOT
LIBERATION



DAKOTA ACTIVIST
MUSICIAN NETWORK

<http://sdradicals.org>